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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

~~INTELLIGENCE REPORT~~

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COUNTRY Poland/Polish Administered Germany

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INFO. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT Condition of Iron Works in Upper Silesia

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ORIGIN [REDACTED]

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SUPPLEMENT [REDACTED]

1. Most of the iron foundries and steel works in the Polish administered area of German Upper Silesia have been partially or entirely dismantled. The majority of those in Polish Upper Silesia remain intact but are of older construction.
2. During 1946 the two areas together produced 153,000 tons of raw steel, in comparison with a production capacity of one and a half to two million tons in 1943. The 1946 production was fifty percent from scrap and fifty percent from ore, of which about eighty-five percent came from the USSR.
3. The following list indicates the present condition, extent of dismantling and normal capacity at the more important iron works belonging to the "Vereinigte Oberschlesische Huttenwerke" in Polish administered German Upper Silesia:
  - a. Werk Julienhutte, Bobrek (Bobrek-Karf) (Q51/Y47), near Bytom (Beuthen): coking plant, parts of blast furnace and steel works intact; ingot rolling mill (Blockwalzenstrasse) dismantled. Former capacity 450,000 tons of raw steel per year. Raw steel is now poured into ingots and sent to Novy Bytom (Friedenschutte) (Y47) to be rolled.
  - b. Stahlwerk Gleiwitz, Gliwice (Gleiwitz) (I37): steel works intact but closed. Heavy forging presses, wheelrim rolling plant (Radreifenwalzwerk) and extensive processing workshops dismantled. Former capacity 60,000 tons of raw steel per year.
  - c. Stahl- und Presswerk Laband, Labedy (Laband) (Y38): entire plant, steel works and pressing works with processing shops dismantled in 1945. Since that time a steel structure and a few forging presses have been constructed, and a Siemens-Martin furnace is said to have been reinstalled. The plant was originally constructed between 1928 and 1943, and had a capacity of 130,000 per year. 25X1A2g  
[REDACTED] Comment: According to report [REDACTED], dated late 1946, this plant was completely dismantled and inactive at that time.)

This document is hereby regraded CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 13 October 1983 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States. New Review Date: 2008

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- d. Edelstahlwerk Malapane, Ozimek (Malapane) (P51/T01), east Opole (Oppeln) (P51/J17): plant intact according to most recent reports. This plant is working with the Bismarckhütte, producing exclusively for the Soviet armed forces. It has electro-steel works with two Siemens-Martin 25-ton furnaces and five or six electric-arc and high-frequency electric furnaces. Former capacity 60,000 tons of raw steel per year. Prior to and during the war this plant and the Wittener Ruhrstahl AG were the only two producers of high-quality, thin, form-cast steel for airplanes for the German Army.
- e. Walzwerk Herminenhütte Laband, Labedy: partially dismantled, but the rolling mills are operating.
- f. Walzwerk und Schmiede Andreashütte, Zawadzki (Zawadzkie) (Q51/T21): dismantled but partially functioning.
- g. Drahtwerke Gleiwitz, Gliwice: about ninety percent dismantled, though a few old nail-producing machines function. Former capacity 50,000 tons of nails, screws, etc.
- h. Stahlrohrwerk Gleiwitz, Gliwice: completely dismantled.
- i. Donnersmarkhütte Hindenburg, Zabrze (Hindenburg) (Q51/Y47): dismantled. Formerly included a coke plant, iron works (Grauglösserei) and steel works.
- j. Gesenkschmiede und Schaufelpresserei Königshuld, near Opole: dismantled.

## 4. Status of iron works in the Polish section of Upper Silesia:

- a. Friedenshütte, Nowy Bytom (Q51/Y47): coke plant, blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mill intact. Former normal capacity 240,000 tons of raw steel per year.
- b. Königshütte, Chorzow (Q51/Y57): steel works and rolling mills are intact but electro-steel plant constructed during the war has been dismantled. Former capacity 300,000 tons of raw steel per year.
- c. Falvahütte, Swietochlowice (Schwientochlowitz) (Q51/Y47): blast furnaces, steel plant and rolling mills intact. Former capacity 200,000 tons of raw steel per year.
- d. Bismarckhütte, Chorzow-Batory (Q51/Y57): forging plant, steel rolling mills and sheet rolling mills intact. Former capacity 100,000 tons of raw steel per year.
- e. Laurahütte, Siemianowice (Q51/Y57): steel and rolling mills intact. Former capacity 60,000 tons of raw steel per year.
- f. Blechwarenfabrik Schlesienhütte, Paruszowice (Parschowitz) (Q51/Y26), south of Gliwice and just over border in Poland: completely dismantled.
- g. Ferrum AG Katowice (Q51/Y57): steel plant and tube rolling mill intact. Former capacity 20,000 tons of raw steel per year.

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Comment: The present Polish names for the above plants are as follows: Juliennehütte - Huta Bobrek; Edelstahlwerk Malapane - Huta Mala Panew; Herminenhütte - Huta Labedy; Andreashütte - Huta Andrzej; Donnersmarkhütte - Huta Zabrze; Friedenshütte - Huta Pokoj; Königshütte - Huta Kosciuszko; Falvahütte - Huta Florijan; Bismarckhütte - Huta Batory; Laurahütte - Huta Laura; Ferrum AG Katowice - Huta Ferrum).

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